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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/903,588	07/13/2001	Kazuya Sakamoto	862.C2302	9604
5514	7590	04/22/2005	EXAMINER	
FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO			SINGH, SATWANT K	
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NEW YORK, NY 10112			PAPER NUMBER	
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DATE MAILED: 04/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/903,588

Applicant(s)

SAKAMOTO ET AL.

Examiner

Satwant K. Singh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 July 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-53 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-53 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-4, 9-12, 17-20, 25-28, 33-36 and 41-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ota et al. (US 6,785,013) in view of Konno et al. (US 6,389,248).
3. Regarding Claim 1, Ota et al teach a printing apparatus comprising: instruction means for issuing a print cancel instruction ("job abort" command is sent to the CAP process 27); notification means for, in response to the print cancel instruction by said instruction means, notifying a higher-order apparatus of print cancellation, to cause said higher-order apparatus to stop generation of print data; and processing means for, after issuance of the print cancel instruction by said instruction means, deleting the print data until the predetermined data, outputted by said higher-order apparatus in response to a notification of print cancellation by said notification means, is inputted (a "job abort" command is sent to the CAP process 27, a confirmation "job abort" is returned from the CAP process 27 to the JOB process 25, the data in the directory is deleted, and then "shutdown" and confirming "shutdown" commands are exchanged between the JOB process 25 and the CAP process 27. That is, in this operation if a copy operation is being executed and raw video image data has started to be captured by the CAP

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process 27, if a shutdown occurs before the job is completed, i.e., before all pages of the document of the job have been captured, the job is aborted and none of the previously captured raw video image data is stored) (col. 13, lines 6-18).

Ota et al fail to teach a printing apparatus comprising outputting predetermined data.

Konno et al teach a printing apparatus comprising outputting predetermined data (Fig. 3, S14-S21, upon receipt of a job suspending instruction based on the depression of the interruption key or the stop key from the user IF task 130, or a job canceling instruction or error information from the print control task 135, the job management task 133 suspends, cancels or deletes the current job as indicated in steps S14 through S21) (col. 8, lines 41-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Ota and the teaching of Konno to issue an error display if a print job has been cancelled/aborted.

4. Regarding Claim 2, Ota et al teach a printing apparatus, wherein said predetermined data indicates end of print job (image capture process CAP 27 also receives a "job end" control command from the JOB process 25) (col. 8, lines 40-44).

5. Regarding Claim 3, Ota et al teach a printing apparatus, wherein said predetermined data includes an end mark ("page end") (col. 8, lines 32-38).

6. Regarding Claim 4, Ota et al teach a printing apparatus, further comprising print means for performing printing based on the print data inputted from said higher-order apparatus (peripheral unit (MFP) 10).

7. Claims 9, 17, 25, and 33 are rejected for the same reason as claim 1.
8. Claims 10, 18, 26, and 34 are rejected for the same reason as claim 2.
9. Claims 11, 19, 27, and 35 are rejected for the same reason as claim 3.
10. Claims 12, 20, 28, and 36 are rejected for the same reason as claim 4.
11. Regarding Claim 41, Ota et al teach an information processing apparatus comprising: determination means for, when print data is generated and transferred to a printing apparatus, determining whether or not a notification of print cancellation has been received from the printing apparatus; and transfer means for, if said determination means determines that the notification of print cancellation has been received, stopping generation of the print data (a "job abort" command is sent to the CAP process 27, a confirmation "job abort" is returned from the CAP process 27 to the JOB process 25, the data in the directory is deleted, and then "shutdown" and confirming "shutdown" commands are exchanged between the JOB process 25 and the CAP process 27. That is, in this operation if a copy operation is being executed and raw video image data has started to be captured by the CAP process 27, if a shutdown occurs before the job is completed, i.e., before all pages of the document of the job have been captured, the job is aborted and none of the previously captured raw video image data is stored) (col. 13, lines 6-18).

Ota et al fail to teach an information processing apparatus comprising: transferring predetermined data indicating a break of the print data, deleted after issuance of the notification of print cancellation from the printing apparatus, to the printing apparatus.

Konno et al teach an information processing apparatus comprising: transferring predetermined data indicating a break of the print data, deleted after issuance of the notification of print cancellation from the printing apparatus, to the printing apparatus (Fig. 3, S14-S21, upon receipt of a job suspending instruction based on the depression of the interruption key or the stop key from the user IF task 130, or a job canceling instruction or error information from the print control task 135, the job management task 133 suspends, cancels or deletes the current job as indicated in steps S14 through S21) (col. 8, lines 41-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Ota with the teaching of Konno to issue an error message when a print job is cancelled/aborted.

12. Claims 42-44 are rejected for the same reason as claim 41.

13. Regarding Claim 45, Ota et al teach a printing apparatus, wherein said higher-order apparatus transmits the print data before a break of command (in this operation if a copy job has 10 pages and the capture controller 20 is turned off after raw video image data of only 5 pages of the copy job have been captured and saved to memory 23) (col. 13, lines 19-23).

Ota et al fail to teach a printing apparatus, wherein said higher apparatus outputs said predetermined data to said printing apparatus, in response to the issuance of the print cancel instruction by said instruction means.

Konno et al teach a printing apparatus, wherein said higher apparatus outputs said predetermined data to said printing apparatus, in response to the issuance of the

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print cancel instruction by said instruction means (Fig. 3, S14-S21, upon receipt of a job suspending instruction based on the depression of the interruption key or the stop key from the user IF task 130, or a job canceling instruction or error information from the print control task 135, the job management task 133 suspends, cancels or deletes the current job as indicated in steps S14 through S21) (col. 8, lines 41-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Ota with the teaching of Konno to issue an error message when a print job is cancelled/aborted.

14. Claims 46-53 are rejected for the same reason as claim 45.

15. Claims 5, 7, 13, 15, 21, 23, 29, 31, 37, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ota et al and Konno et al as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Shima (US 6,676,309).

16. Regarding Claim 5, Ota et al and Konno et al fail to teach a printing apparatus, wherein communication with said higher-order apparatus is made by packet communication, and wherein said notification means notifies said higher-order apparatus of the print cancellation, to cause said higher-order apparatus to output dummy data for adjustment of packet data length and to output a packet including predetermined data, in response to the print cancel instruction by said instruction means.

Shima teaches a printing apparatus, wherein communication with said higher-order apparatus is made by packet communication, and wherein said notification means notifies said higher-order apparatus of the print cancellation, to cause said higher-order

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apparatus to output dummy data for adjustment of packet data length and to output a packet including predetermined data, in response to the print cancel instruction by said instruction means (Fig. 6, col. 6, lines 15-25).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Ota and Konno with the teaching of Shima to use packet communication to communicate with the printing apparatus.

17. Regarding Claim 7, Ota et al and Konno et al fail to teach a printing apparatus, wherein said predetermined data includes a control code indicating end of print job.

Shima teaches a printing apparatus, wherein said predetermined data includes a control code indicating end of print job (Fig. 6, col. 6, lines 15-25).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Ota and Konno with the teaching of Shima to use a control code to escape from the printer command.

18. Claims 13, 21, 29, and 37 are rejected for the same reason as claim 5.

19. Claims 15, 23, 31, and 39 are rejected for the same reason as claim 7.

20. Claims 6, 8, 14, 16, 22, 24, 30, 32, 38, and 40 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ota et al and Konno et al as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Van Buren et al (US 6,667,816).

21. Regarding Claim 6, Ota et al and Konno et al fail to teach a printing apparatus, further comprising means for printing information on the print cancellation on a recording medium on which an image is printed based on print data.

Van Buren et al teach a printing apparatus, further comprising means for printing information on the print cancellation on a recording medium on which an image is printed based on print data (Fig. 16, S16-60).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Ota and Konno with the teaching of Van Buren to output an error message indicating the status of the print job.

22. Regarding Claim 8, Ota et al and Konno et al teach a printing apparatus, wherein after the issuance of the print cancel instruction by said instruction means, said processing means inputs the print data from said higher-order apparatus, and deletes the print data until the predetermined data, outputted from said higher-order apparatus in response to the notification of print cancellation by said notification means, is inputted.

Ota et al and Konno et al fail to teach a printing apparatus, wherein after the issuance of the print cancel instruction by said instruction means, said processing means causes paper discharge.

Van Buren et al teach a printing apparatus, wherein after the issuance of the print cancel instruction by said instruction means, said processing means causes paper discharge. (Fig. 1, S16-60).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Ota and Konno with the teaching of Van Buren to output an error message indicating the status of the print job.

23. Claims 14, 22, 30 and 38 are rejected for the same reason as claim 6.

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24. Claims 16, 24, 32, and 40 are rejected for the same reason as claim 8.

Conclusion

25. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Simpson et al. (US 6,512,592) discloses a printer for receiving a print job from a document processing device.

Suzuki (US 6,549,947) discloses a print system and host device.

Neilsen (US 6,639,687) discloses a progress indicated for multiple actions.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Satwant K. Singh whose telephone number is (571) 272-7468. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8am - 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly A. Williams can be reached on (571) 272-7471. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

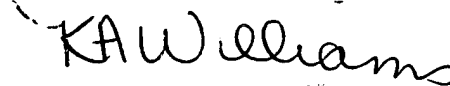
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Satwant K. Singh
Examiner
Art Unit 2626

sks



KIMBERLY WILLIAMS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER